

SPORTS

European title for Soviet twosome



Igor Malkov and Igor Podnosov are the first Soviet speed skaters to win a European gold medal. Not only did they win over four runs in 3 min 31.49 sec at Ljubljana, Austria, they set a new course record of 54.33. A GDR pair came second in 3:39.71 and the bronze went to Zintis Ekmanis and Vladimir Alexandrov, also of the USSR (3:40.10).

In our photo: the titlists.

Award for Soviet skater

Igor Malkov of the USSR (Sverdlovsk) has won the small gold award in the 5000 m event of the European speed skating championship at Ljubljana, Norway.

He clocked 7 min 10.06 sec. The overall leader on the first day was Van Der Duijn of Holland with 82.447 points.

SWIMMERS VYING FOR GOLD CUP

The Soviet Union is doing well in the Gold Cup international swimming competition at Strasbourg, France.

Soviet entrants won most of the events compelling against top contenders from France, the GDR, Italy, Britain, China, Finland, Holland, and Luxembourg. Vladimir Salnikov triumphed over the one-kilometre freestyle in 10 min 13.58 sec. Sergei Zabolotnov won the 200 m backstroke in 2:01.50, Alexei

Pionov took the 100 m butterfly (57.57). Dmitry Volkov was the 200 m breaststroke winner in 2:21.05, and the USSR won the 4x100 m medley relay in 3:51.2. The GDR, who were the runners-up, trailed them by nearly eight seconds.

The Soviet women also won the 4x100 m medley relay, in 4:25.55. Larisa Deruyanko picked up the 200 m breaststroke title (2:35.56), a mere 0.12 sec ahead of teammate Larisa Salnikov.

FIRST GAME ON SEPTEMBER 12

The USSR football side will play Ireland in an away game on September 12, their first elimination match for the 1990 world cup, following a draw at the UEFA headquarters in Zurich. Their next European Group 6 game will be on October 10 against Norway.

On April 17, and the same country of home on May 2, Denmark will welcome the USSR on June 5, with the repeat game being in the USSR on September 25, while on October 10, the USSR will look home with Ireland.

ALPINE COMPETITION IN PROGRESS

The latest Alpine cup events at Kitzbühel placed the top contenders in the following order: the steady going Pionin Zurbigen of Switzerland leads with 154 points, the equally steady alpine skier, Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein has 132 and Sweden's Stenmark, 120 points. The women's top three include Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein (188), Erika Hess (189) and Irene Epple of West Germany (179). Czechoslovakia's Olga Charvalova is improving

rapidly for the Sarajevo Olympics and is now fourth with 140 points. The USSR has gained some ground, too. Alexander Artyukhin came home 15th in the special slalom at Vail, while in the men's event Vladimir Andreyev was ninth after the first run and ultimately ended up in 15th position. Significantly, it is not so much the Crystal Globes that counts with the contenders but rather the Sarajevo Games awards.

OLYMPIC SNAPSHOTS

Snowless country will also compete

A competitor from the small Caribbean island of Puerto Rico, where temperatures never drop below +4°C, will be competing in the luge race in Sarajevo. 26-year-old George Tucker is now practicing in Lake Placid for the Olympics. As, Puerto

Rico previously only entered for the Summer Olympics, Tucker had to seek permission from the IOC, the International Olympic Committee.

Record prior to Games

News agencies report that 1,577 athletes from 45 countries have applied for participation in the 1984 Sarajevo Winter Games, a record of sorts.

The previous Olympics at Lake Placid, USA, drew 1,283 athletes from 37 countries which means that the first Winter Games to be held in a socialist country, has notched up its first record.



Valentina Popova and Igor Podnosov (photo) won the national mixed doubles table tennis title.

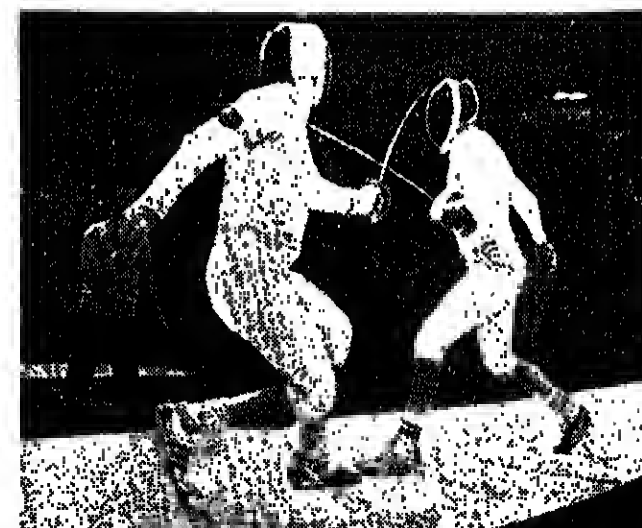
Photo by Yuri Turov

TRE KRONOR NAMES OLYMPIANS

Head coach of the Swedish national team Parzson has named the ice-hockey players who will appear at the Sarajevo Winter Olympics.

The Olympic team includes players from seven top division clubs. The current leaders, Stockholm Djurgården, have the biggest representation with nine

players. Compared with the team which attended the "Izvestia" tournament in Moscow, the Olympic team has only two novices — Tellin, who failed to come to Moscow because of injury, and Sandström, who recently attended the world junior championship.

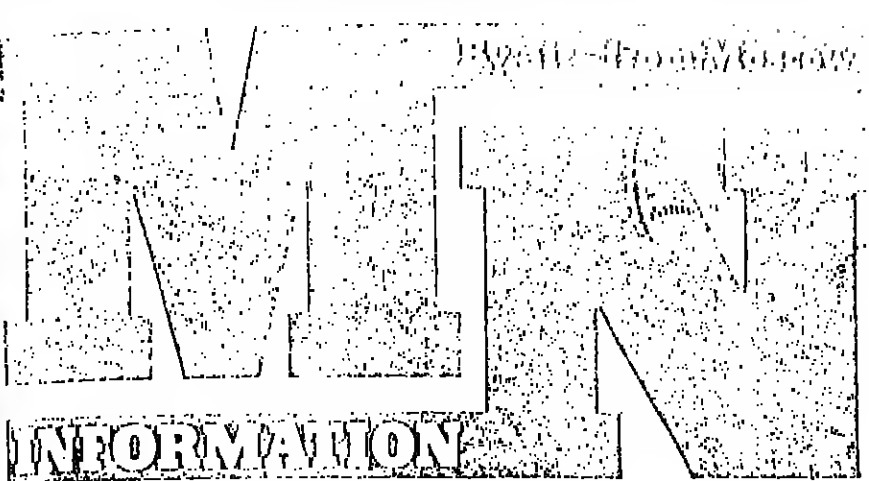


HUNGARIAN WINS TOURNAMENT

27-year-old György Nébald, of Hungary, has won the annual Moscow Sabre International Fencing Tournament, upsetting Olympic champion Viktor Krovopustkov from Moscow, 10-8 in the final encounter (in our photo Nébald on the right challenges Krovopustkov).

This is the noted master's first such award in a tournament which has been drawing top world sabre fencers since 1973.

Photo by Yuri Turov



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YURI ANDROPOV: 'DIALOGUE SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED FOR THE SAKE OF DIALOGUE'

The appearance of American missiles in Europe has increased not only military, but also political tension. The talks to limit and substantially reduce nuclear arms have been wrecked. Inevitable relations are now brought with dangerous tension. This was emphasized by Yuri Andropov in his answer to questions put to him by Pravda.

Why, one might well ask, is the present situation in the world being deliberately distorted in statements by the American leaders? First and foremost their aim is to try and dispel the mounting public concern over Washington's militaristic policy and to undercut the growing resistance to this policy.

Touching on Reagan's recent utterances in favour of Soviet-American dialogue, the Soviet leader said:

There is no need to convince us of the usefulness and expediency of dialogue. This is our policy. However, dialogue must be conducted on an equal footing and not from a position of strength as is proposed by Ronald Reagan. Dialogue should not be conducted for the sake of dialogue. It should be directed at the attainment of concrete agreements.

It is evident that the American

leadership has not renounced the intention of conducting talks with us from a position of strength, by applying threats and pressure.

Yuri Andropov went on to say: For instance, were the United States to follow in the Soviet Union's footsteps by an obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, this would have a substantial influence on the international climate, on the atmosphere in our relations.

Were the NATO countries to consent to the proposal put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member-states not to use military force against each other, this too would considerably raise the degree of trust in Europe and throughout the world.

How to prevent an arms race in outer space is an issue demanding immediate solution. Otherwise mankind will be confronted with a new threat on a scale that is difficult to imagine. Given readiness on the part of the West it is possible to commence the practical solution of the issues under discussion at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

Within the package of measures directed at reducing the threat of war, we propose to the United States as a begin-

ning a simple and at the same time effective step—to freeze nuclear arms. Efforts directed at reaching immediate agreement on substantial limitations and radical reductions in these arms should be stepped up. We totally reject such an approach. And in general all attempts to use "power diplomacy" against us have no future.

USSR AND INDIA—PARTNERS IN TRUST



Moscow's Friendship House is currently displaying the photographic work of TASS correspondent Alexander Chumichev called "Travelling in India". To the photos: at the opening ceremony (left); one of Chumichev's works called "Going for Water". Photos by Nikolai Molyshev

In Moscow, a public meeting has been held to mark Republic Day, a national holiday of India. This meeting inaugurated the Ten-Day Festival of Soviet Indian Friendship.

As part of the celebration, the Soviet public will hold parties and meetings of friendship, and see films and exhibitions dedicated to India. They will also have meetings with guests from the friendly country. These will be held in Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent, Baku, Kishinev, Ashkhabad, Irkutsk and other places.

Some thirty odd years ago we could not even manufacture pencils said S. Nurul Hasan.

India's Ambassador to the USSR. Today we are building our own power stations, launching satellites, and opening up exploration stations in Antarctica. In all these matters we have been helped by our friend, the Soviet Union.

Steel mills in Bhilai, Bokaro and Vishakhapatnam, an oil refinery in Mathura, a thermal-electric plant, Windhychal, and joint cooperation in the exploration of space are the most important examples of Soviet-Indian cooperation.

India is the Soviet Union's leading trading partner among the developing countries, and the Soviet Union takes a firm

lead in India's foreign trade. The volume of trade between the two countries has more than doubled since the mid-seventies. There have been considerable increases lately in Soviet purchases of Indian goods, not only the traditional ones, but also new goods which India has been producing for only a short time. The long term programme for cooperation in the economic, trading and scientific and technical spheres between India and the Soviet Union is to last for many years. This kind of plan can only be carried out between partners who are friendly confident of each other and who are solidly linked by mutual interests.

THE RESULTS OF 1983

In Moscow, the USSR Council of Ministers discussed the results of the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development of the Soviet Union and the USSR State Budget for 1983.

Among other things, they noted that compared to 1982, the national income had increased by 3.1 per cent and the volume of industrial production had gone up by four per cent. The plan for the sales of goods produced had been realized by all the constituent republics and industrial ministries. The quality indices had improved. The productivity of labour had gone up by 3.5 per cent in industry, six per cent in agricul-

tura, 3.1 per cent in construction and 3.9 per cent in railway transport.

The implementation of measures to raise living standards has continued. The average monthly earnings by industrial and office workers had gone up by 2.4 per cent, and farmers had improved their earnings by seven per cent. The real income of the population had increased by two per cent.

The total floor space of new housing commissioned in 1983 topped 110 million square metres. New schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and other cultural and servicing establishments have been built.

On orders and with assistance from Washington, Honduras is increasingly being turned into a military beachhead for provocative satellites against neighbouring countries and for the suppression of the liberation struggles in the area.

Nearly three thousand servicemen are being trained in "anti-guerrilla warfare" at the training centre, near Puerto Castilla, on the Atlantic coast. The troops are being instructed by American advisers.



NEW INFORMATION ORDER URGED

Jakarta. The establishment of a new international information order is an urgent requirement of the times which meets the interests of all the developing countries. President Suharto, of Indonesia, declared here to his inaugural address at the start of the conference of information ministers from the non-aligned countries.

The Jakarta forum is being attended by delegates from more than ninety Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. They will dis-

cuss the topical problems involved in the establishment of a new international information order, and the elaboration of specific measures to eliminate neo-colonialism in the field of mass media as a way of opposing the global of the transnational agencies, and to provide balanced exchange in news between the developing and developed countries.

Speaking about the difficult road which has been travelled

(Continued on page 3)



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"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN is-

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● AN UNUSUAL DELIVERY WAS RECEIVED AT THE LENINGRAD PHENOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE USSR GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY SENT BY SCHOOLCHILDREN FROM KLAIPEDA CONTAINING DATA OBTAINED BY A GROUP OF YOUNG BIOLOGISTS FROM LITHUANIA. THE RESULTS OF MANY YEARS OF RESEARCH INTO THEIR NATIVE LAND. This data will assist scientists in the sampling of special algaes and maps of the north-west of the country. The group of Klaipeda biologists is one of five which are united in the school society "Svejlona" ("Drom"). Altogether there are over 300 similar-formers.

● THE MAIN ASSEMBLY LINE IN THE LYOV KHAMEL-KHOZMASH ASSOCIATION IN THE UKRAINE HAS NOW BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION. It will annually produce 20,000 machines to be used for the chemical protection of plants from pests, diseases and weeds.

● A HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE STRAIN OF BARLEY — THE AUKSINAI-3 — HAS BEEN SELECTED AT THE BALTIC PLANT-BREEDING CENTRE. Deliveries of this top-grade grain were sent to seed-growing farms in the north-west of the country. The new strain guarantees yields of up to six tonnes per hectare under conditions in this region, which is over 1.5 times the yield of present strains. Plant-breeders are now selecting other strains of grain with high yield potential, as well as grasses which will prove rich in protein.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE DOMETSK BOTANICAL GARDENS OF THE UKRAINE SSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HAVE SUGGESTED THAT LEMON AND TANGERINE GROVES MAY BE PLANTED AT ENTERPRISES IN THE DOMETSK BY MAKING USE OF THE WASTE HEAT OF POWER STATIONS, AS WELL AS OF STEEL AND COKE AND CHEMICAL PLANTS. An orchard of sub-tropical and tropical fruit trees which has been planted using these methods is already bearing fruit. Botanists not only give advice to factory gardeners, they also prepare planting material for them.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

MOSCOW IN 1984

Decisions relating to the 1984 plan taken at a session of the Moscow City Soviet of People's Deputies are reported in IZVESTIA. The greatest attention was paid to the development of all branches of the city service. In 1984 consumer goods production will go up by 3 per cent. The passenger transport network will cater for 48 million more people, including an increase of 27 million on the Metro. 3,450 thousand square metres of housing will be built. As previously emphasized will be put on building new housing and on improving the lay-out and quality of life.

NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR SIBERIAN EXPLORATION

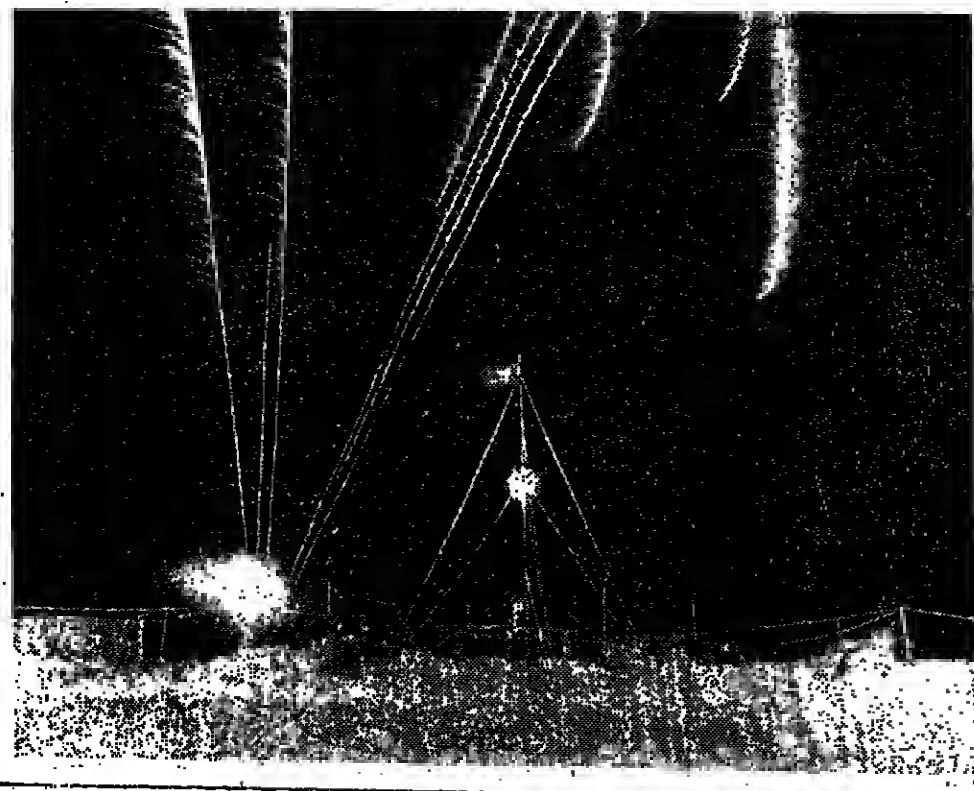
The Tyumen Region in Eastern Siberia provides every second tonne of oil for the country and one in three cubic metres of natural gas. Prospecting plays a great role in keeping up these quantities, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) a large amount of prospecting is to be completed. To help them, scientists and designers have developed a new, the TPS-172, turbo drill with floating slots, which compares most favourably with its mass-produced predecessors. Performance has risen 30 to 50 per cent and mean time to repair has increased sixfold. This is especially important in Siberian conditions with the lack of roads and long distances from production bases, the paper points out. While waiting it took two

OPENING UP THE ARCTIC

In the USSR the Arctic zone, including the Arctic Ocean shelf, stretches from west to east across the entire country and occupies 40 per cent of its territory. Assuming that the earth's natural resources are distributed evenly over its surface, the Arctic zone should contain nearly half of the country's riches.

We now have our hands full opening up the country's northern areas, with wide-ranging research under way to the North Pole. In 1937 the first drilling Severnyy Polus research station was launched while today the 20th Severnyy Polus station is already in operation. Polar researchers are carrying out aerodynamic, aeromagnetic, oceanological, hydrochemical and geochemical research and studying the ice mantle. The SP-25 station continues as to former years to work with its SP-28 counterpart. In summer-time it will host high-latitude expeditions.

The USSR is extending its research into the seas washing the northern shores of Eurasia; the order of the day now is to maintain year-round navigation to the Arctic, which has already been achieved to some areas with the help of ice-breakers.



Is the photo: Portrait of a Polar worker, (a) glaciologist Nikolai Muraviov works on the island of Odkazka).

The Soviet Polar exploration station of the North Pole.

Photos by Vladimir Vokhov

A SEA IN THE DESERT

The hydrotechnical works on the Murgab River are operating. This is the Sary-Yazynsk Reservoir, the biggest in Turkmenia (in the Asian Republic) — it is set up.

The fields were supplied with water and the irrigated cotton plantations began new regulating structures — help accumulate 300 million cu m of water — man-made sea — before as the present quantity.

Because of their small city six reservoirs on the Murgab did not meet the needs of agriculture. It now became possible to take the flow of the river collect flood waters and then for the irrigated cotton plantations in this region.

The plan is to complete construction of the first of the Sary-Yazynsk Reservoir this year. This will help irrigate 107,000 ha of ploughlands in the Murgab coast, the republic's main for the cultivation of cotton.

Ore in the magnetic

The technology of the raw materials extracted from the depths of the Magnetic Anomaly is now developed at the Magnetic concentration mill.

Commercial tests have been completed here for processing of terrigenous concentrates over 40 per cent iron but which are difficult to obtain. Oxidized iron losses almost all its properties and its concentration in conventional separation impossible.

Just as in the case of extraction of ordinary ore, the technology of processing of concentrates is based on the principle of separating iron particles from the magnetic field. But the high-speed, high-temperature, special mill mounted on the mill. During the process of tonnes of high-quality concentrate were obtained from the mill. It is a material for steel plants.

EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNAL LIVING UNDER SOCIALISM

"Work together, build a house together, live together" was the slogan under which a group of young enthusiastic workers from the town of Krasnodar, near Moscow, launched their campaign in 1979.

The young people's idea was to build a house for themselves. They had to build a house for themselves. They had to build a house for themselves. They had to build a house for themselves.

A communal youth complex is under construction in the city of Sverdlovsk, in the Ural, and in the city of Kuzin in the Volga region. The complexes are being built in the Sverdlovsk region and in the city of Kuzin in the Volga region.

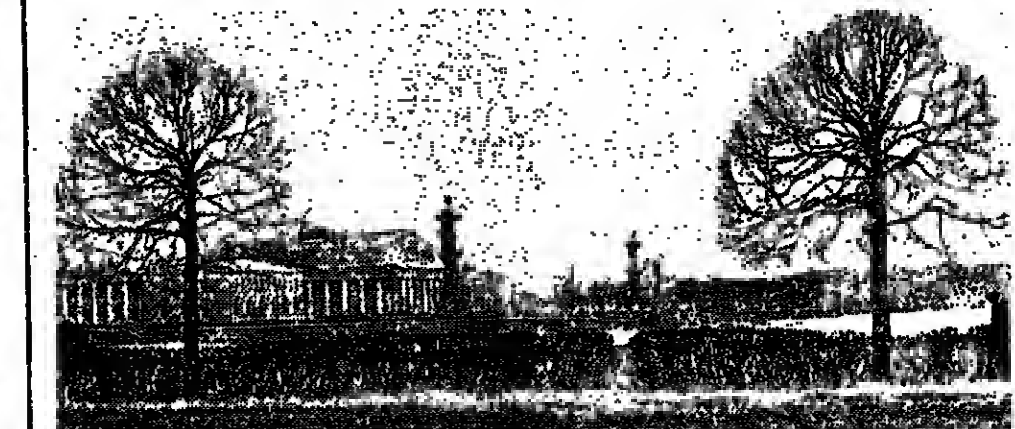
The self-government of these complexes is a greater feeling of responsibility among its residents and helps realize their potential. Life within the complexes takes on a new form. Current problems formerly solved by the family circle are now often discussed by the residents.

The education of children is also a matter of common concern. Although the desire, characteristic of developed countries, to move from the production of "things" to the production of "people" is a new man, and to this all-round development of personality.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

ON ONE OF LENINGRAD'S FORTY-TWO ISLANDS



Even someone who has never been to Leningrad will recognize the famous Spit of Vasilyevsky Island shown in our photograph.

The ensemble of buildings at this end of the island took shape after the Exchange had been built in 1805-1810, with its exterior resembling that of an ancient temple. Since 1940, the Exchange has housed the Central Naval Museum. Its displays are dedicated to the history of the development of the Russian Fleet. Here one can see 1,500 models of ships and various war trophies —

banners, medals, weapons, manuscripts, and works of fine art.

The two Rostral Columns impart a particular character to the ensemble. At their feet are monumental statues symbolizing the great Russian rivers: the Volga, Dnieper, Neva and Vistula and ships' prows made out of beaten copper. The Latin word for prow, gave the columns their name. The signalling lights on the columns act as a lighthouse for ships.

HOW TO BECOME A CENTENARIAN?

Every 500th inhabitant of Armenia, a Transcaucasian republic, can boast of considerable longevity, according to the latest data (January 1, 1984) of statisticians — specialists studying and curing old-age diseases. They calculated that there are 6,500 people enjoying long life in the republic's population of little more than three million. These are people of more than 90 years, and 650 of this number are record-holders: each of them having lived for 100 years or more.

Until recently it was believed, said Y. Dadevbyan, chief gerontologist of the Armenian SSR Ministry of Public Health, when commenting on this fact, that the main condition for longevity is the curative mountain air. But it has turned out that this is not so. Our investigations have shown that there are just as many longlivers in the Ararat Valley. Another fact derived from an analysis of the biography of

long-lived people is that they all usually continue active work. We also attentively study such factors of longevity as heredity, diet, and social activity. These and other factors all longlivers are thoroughly studied by the scientists and specialists at the Gerontology Centre, set up in Armenia.

Books by Pranas Masetas

The national publishing house Vaga in Vilnius, the capital of Soviet Lithuania, has completed the publication of masterpieces of international children's literature — The Library of Pranas Masetas. The library is made up of forty books, compiled by the Lithuanian educator before the war. Some books are original, others were translated by Masetas — books by writers from Russia, Germany, Britain, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, India and other countries. Masetas (1893-1940), teacher, writer and graduate of Moscow University, devoted his life to publishing additional children's literature. He prepared and brought out 120 books — textbooks in his native language on mathematics and physics, although children's literature was his chief preoccupation.

LIVE TRADITIONS

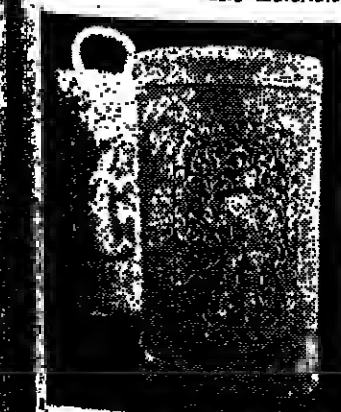
An exposition of wood carving and painting has opened at the Museum of Folk Art in Moscow.

From the unique collection the Museum has selected 700 exhibits, embracing the period from the first half of the 18th century to the present time.

In Russia wood has always been one of the basic materials

of folk art. This exposition shows fine examples of artistic wood-working. On display can be seen the interior of a peasant's hut, carved parts of the exterior architectural decoration from the Volga area, famous pelaged apolides and distills from the North, children's sledges, and such things as ladles and other items which have been long ago removed from our

everyday life but which remain in museums as real gems of art. Articles made from birch bark are also well represented — carved, stamped, cut, and engraved. Modern works of Khokhloma and Gorodetsk painting, various toys from Bogorodskoye, a village in the Moscow Region, show the vitality of the traditions of craftsmen.



In the photo: "The Bridge over", a birch-bark box, the work of master craftsman Vyacheslav (1977). This watch of Kamian Birch made by the Bronnikov brothers in the 18th century still keeps good time. "Mach-makers", Bogorodskoye.

Science and technology

THE OCEAN DEPTHS MAPPED

Seismic maps of the Atlantic Ocean have been compiled by scientists of the Institute of Geophysics and Geology of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences. Scientists from this republic in the south-west of the Soviet Union analysed information about 4,000 earthquakes that took place in the ocean from the beginning of this century and outlined zones where seismic activity might develop in the future. They revealed the dynamics of the fissures of two extremely dangerous seismic regions — the Caribbean and South Sandwiches — and determined the speed of the movement of mountain masses under the ocean bottom. The investigations of Moldavian scientists also shed light on the major question of the origin and distribution of minerals on the ocean bed.

The new maps will be included in the geologic and geophysical atlas of the Atlantic Ocean, which is being published on the decision of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Using the same method Moldavian scientists compiled a seismic map of the Balkan countries and are now working on similar maps for the Pacific Ocean.

ANOTHER SUPERDEEP BOREHOLE

In Krivoy Rog assembly work has started on a drilling rig which will be used to drill an other superdeep hole, as part of a programme to study the Earth's crust and upper mantle.

This is one of twelve boreholes to be drilled in various parts of the country. It is intended to solve fundamental and practical problems relating to ore formation and occurrence in the deep layers of the Krivoy Rog iron ore basin.

INTERNATIONAL CREW OF SCIENTISTS ABOARD SOVIET SHIP

"Professor Bogorod", the Far Eastern "floating institute" and research ship, has started explorations to the north-western part of the Indian Ocean.

On board are a party of scientists from the Pacific Institute of Bio-Organic Chemistry. Along with their Soviet colleagues, scientists from the Seychelles, Tanzania, the Maldives and Madagascar will participate in research into the flora and fauna of the southern coast. Part of their work will be devoted to the search for physiologically active substances in marine organisms — starfish, sea urchins, molluscs and corals.

VIEWPOINT

Book exchange: facts, reflections and prospects

Nikolai FEDORENKO,

Secretary of the USSR Writers Union, Editor in Chief of the magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura" (Foreign Literature)

I think that today it is especially important to make international book exchange more active. In fact, cultural contacts are one of the most effective ways of bringing peoples closer together and of stimulating trust between them.

Realizing this, we, Soviet publishers and the USSR Writers Union, are doing everything in our power to ensure that the Soviet Union continues to maintain its reputation as a translator No. 1 and the initiator of various forms of literary exchange.

I'll quote some figures: in Soviet years we have published 22,000 million copies of translated literature in 80 languages of the USSR. These are works by authors from 150 different countries, translated from 70 foreign languages. The volume of translated literature published in our country is four times that published in the USA, nine times that published in Britain, 4.5 times that published in Japan.

A few words about some of our publications and publishing houses. I shall start with the magazine "Inostrannaya Literatura" (printed in nearly 400,000 copies). It acquaints Soviet readers with the most talented works published in the countries of five continents. Foreign authors are also regularly published by other literary and art magazines both in the capital and the republics.

According to UNESCO, the USSR is also the leading book publisher in the world. Radio is a publisher specializing in modern foreign fiction. For example, the average circulation of books published in the Foreign Press Masters Series is 100,000 copies. Foreign fiction is also published by such major publishing houses as Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (their greatest achievement in recent years being the World Literature Series in 200 volumes), Detstvy Literature (it is completing a 50-volume series of World Literature for Children), Molodaya Gvardiya, and a number of republican publishers.

For publication we select works of real merit, deep in content and highly artistic. In fact I have often heard allegations in the West that the USSR publishes only progressive authors close to it ideologically. To prove that this is not so, I shall quote the names of just some of the authors whose books have been published (and more than once) in our country: William Faulkner, Albert Camus, Franz Kafka, Samuel Beckett, Thomas Mann, Evelyn Waugh, William Golding, John Updike, Max Frisch. These are leading authors whose complex and contradictory works have little in common with socialist ideology, nor can their style be formed, realistic.

I am also optimistic about the prospects for Soviet books to be published in the West. Despite the aggravation of world tensions, the publication of Soviet literature in Western countries is growing. In the last years, the USSR Copyright Agency has been in extensive contact with foreign publishers, and the opportunity of reading 6,000 works by Soviet writers

BORIS EIFMAN

André Malraux is a modern idea embodied in



At present the Leningrad Theatre of Modern Ballet is continuing its work on "Twelfth Night", based on the comedy by William Shakespeare. This will be their first attempt at a full-length ballet and they plan to bring it to Moscow this summer.

Larisa SROLETSKAYA



FACTS and EVENTS

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF WORLD ART

The Sovetskoye Entsiklopediya Publishers are working on a rather encyclopaedic of art. The encyclopaedia, which is intended for the general reader with major sculpture and the world museum, and with masterpieces of painting, drawing, architecture, sculpture and so on. The line arts will have some 750 pages, about a third of which will be illustrations. There will be some 2,000 illustrations in all, says V. Sinyukov, head of the publishers' architecture and line arts department. The encyclopaedia is envisaged as an art album. Apart from black-and-white photos and drawings, it will have colour labels featuring masterpieces of world art and architecture.

This is the first edition of its kind in this country. A novel feature of the encyclopaedia, which is to be published in 1965, is that it will cover the art of nearly all peoples of the world within the scope of a single volume.

... ..



audience. We are happy
courses, to entertain lovers
this genre with the magnificent
bright and lively enhancing
of Franz von Suppé.

Assession of the bilateral working group on machine tools will be held in Rome this March. In which ICE will actively participate. The Institute's Moscow office will have to specify the range of questions to be submitted for discussion. Besides, ICE arranges the participation of Italian firms in the exhibition of leather and footwear industries in Bulgaria. Symposiums of Italian firms will be held in Moscow. Work will continue of assisting the representatives of Italian small and medium-sized firms arriving in the USSR to establish contacts with Soviet foreign trade organizations.

Sogefrad already has some experience of joint efforts with Soviet organizations in the market of third countries. Some of the firms we represent participated in projects realized with Soviet assistance. The Italian GIE company participated in the construction of a power transmission line in Greece. The Swiss firm Sen Electronica supplied control and management equipment for the nuclear research centre, being built in Libya with Soviet aid.

Sojuzvzrashchaniye was awarded the Gold Mercury International prize for its successful operations in the field of transportation and forwarding and for its promotion of international cooperation.



Sunny Coast, in Bulgaria, and this is but one resort. In 1966 hundreds of thousands of Soviet tourists are expected to holiday at resorts in Bulgaria and Romania; at Voronovo, and Santo Maria, in Cuba; on Yugoslavia's Adriatic coast; and at the Vietnamese resorts of Da Nang and Ho Long. More than half of all

rel) — Kalmae, "Evening as well as songs by composers."

...Dynamo vs Kirov Rod
p.m.

47°C, in the nasale regions of Yakutia.
